From the Journal of Commerce. The Ostend Conference.

We need not reply to the imputation of in consistency charged upon us by the Express, because we chose to give Mr. Buchanan the benefit of the actual record of his participation in the Congress of American Ministers convened to discuss the relations of the United States with Spain, rather than unite in the cry of condemnation which ignorantly identifies that Conference in motive and action with the filibustering organization and movements that have, for the last six or eight years, aimed to make the Island of Cuba the prey of individual ambition and rapacity. We are quite content to be judged by the language we employ; and our sentiments on the policy of the government connected with the foreign relations of the Republic, and on the specific acts of the national Administration affecting that policy, are too familiar to the public, to admit of their being either misinterpreted to our injury, or perverted to the disparagement of our influence by the success of an attempt to attribute them to the dictates of political partisanship, instead of an honest conviction of what the interests of the country point out and the obligations of justice and truth demand. If the doctrines, characters and qualifications of statesmen employed in public life, were as little likely to be disparaged by unfair comment, undeserved censure, and ten unscrupulous calumny, as those of journal ists whose every thought and action are kept constantly before the public eye, we might leave the worthy among them also, to the shield of honest and patriotic purposes, and of a faithful and wise performances of duties. But while in the rapid march of events their acts are sometimes forgotten or misunderstood, political rivalry and personal ambition are always busy in diminishing the merits of their achieve ments, in detracting from their well-earned praise, and in disputing their claims to the honor and confidence of the people. It is the rare good fortune of Mr. Buchanan, to have sustained a long career of public life with such singular discretion, integrity and ability, that now, when he is presented by the great party of the country as their candidate for the highest dignity in the Republic, nothing is seriously urged by political hostility in extenuation of his merit, save the alleged countenance to filibuster enterprise and cupidity, inferred by the rocommendations and views of the Ostend Conference. The letter on which the cavilers rely to ground the baseless charge, as we have recently shown by publishing what they stig-matize as its most objectionable portion, by no means justifies the imputation. It only purports that, under circumstances threatening actual danger to the Republic, and in order to preserve its existence, the United States would be "instified by the great law of all." justified by the great law of self-preservathe consent of Spain. In its careful preclup of filibustering intent and assumption, it ws the predominance of a conservative in-ence in the Congress, which the country may safely attribute to the weight of Mr. Buchanan's counsels and character. It is obviously manifest from the tenor of the document, that the

construction so sedulously contended for by the opponents of Democratic rule, is that which st earnestly deprecated by the prevailing sentiment of its framers. Events were then in progress, and a perilous catastrophe seemed to impend, that asked of American statesmanship the exercise of all decision, prudence and energy at its command, to regulate and guide the one, in such a way as if possible to stay or avert the other. The local administration in Cuba had become alarmed for its safety, and influenced by apprehension and terror of American filibusters, had already adopted measures of undiscriminating aggression upon the United States government, by dishonoring its flag and violating the rights of its citizens, which if persisted in, would inevitably have led to war. Nor was this the only danger; for it was industriously affirmed in the interests of Spanish rule, that the Island was to be "Africanized," and delivered over to "an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of St. Domingo"-an event to which, as Mr. Everett truly declares in his letter to the British and French Ministers declining the proposed alliance to guaranty Cuba to Spain, both France and England would prefer and change in the condition of that Island-not excepting even its acquisition by the United States. Under the circumstances, nothing less than so decided a manifestation of determined energy and purpose as was made through the instrumentality of the Ostend Conference, would have availed to prevent that very struggle for the conquest of Cuba, which it is now alleged to have been its purpose to precipitate. And, thus, as often hapens in the conduct of affairs, the decision and firmness which seemed aggressive and menacing facilitated a pacific and satisfactory solution of diffi-

culties that threatened war. Quoting our adoption of the argument of the Ostend Manifesto, to wit-that if the acquisition of the Island should become the very condition of our existence, then if Spain should refuse to part with it for a price "far beyond its present value," we shall be justified "in wresting it" from her, "upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the house of his neighbor, if there was no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home"-the Express in-Who is to judge of this condition? Who, indeed! Why, who always judges of the occasion and necessity of the act which is the impulse of self-preservation? Who but the party whose existence is imperiled? The very instinct of nature prompts and justifies the action which can be delayed only at the hazard of destruction.

LADY ELLENBOROUGH, wife of the English lord of that name, who was formerly Governor General of India, has been separated from her husband for the past twenty years, and is leading a wild life among the Arabs. She has mar-ried an Arab Shiekh, who, it seems, protected her from robbers during a visit she Full of romantic gratitude for this service she determined to marry him, but the Shiekh ran away on learning it. She employed Arabs to bring him back, and, being worth £1,500 a year, she at last succeeded in getting him to marry her in the desert in the Oriental fashion. They live in elegant style near Da mascus. After her separation from Lord Ellenborough she married a Greek Count, whom she left. So that she has now three husbands, all living. In her early days she was a great beauty.

* * A young man was well-nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was \$25,000, and the career he ran in Chicago made him a pauper and a miserable broken down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repeutance. In this mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him \$30,000. "Oh, dear!" was his exclamation, "have I got to go through all this again? It'll kill me just as sure as shooting. It is no use to fight against fate; they're bound to ruin me!"-Chicago paper.

Nor Guilty .- Henry Hertz, one of the persons made notorious by his connection with the British enlistment difficulty, has been tried in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing a promissory note. The jury twice came into court stating they could not agree, but the judge insisted on a verdict, and they finally rendered a verdict of "not guilty.'

CANADA.—The House of Assembly, on Wednesday, passed the resolutions appropriating on acres of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Quebec to Lake Huron. The road is to be constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

Foreign Intelligence.

From our English exchanges we make the ollowing selections:

Palmerston's organ, the London Morning Post has two leaders. They are both pacific. The first points out the losses that would cause to both countries from a war. "America," it says, "would lose in England her great customer, and would find it difficult to supply the

market taken from her."
The second article demonstrates that, supposing both ministers get their passports, war need not necessarily come. It alludes to Bulwer's dismissal from Spain by Sotomayor, which was followed by Isturitz being sent from London. "We never heard," says the Post, "that in either country any serious inconvenience was experienced by the subjects of The article concludes as folhe two crowns.'

"If, on consideration, Mr. Dallas be mitted by the British government to remain in this country it must not be imagined that England is adopting a pusillanimous or cowardly course. Let the odium of completely separating the ties of friendship between the two countries be incurred by the hand of Mr. Pierce alone."

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS OF WAR. The London Times, of June 7th, says: The crew steam frigate Imperieuse, 51, Captain R. B. Watson, with five despatch gunboats, are ordered to cruise off Falmouth, after which ey will proceed to the coast of America.

The 17th regiment arrived at Gibraltar from Balaklava, on the 1st of June, and were shipped on board the Vulcan for conveyance to Quebec.

The Daily News, after remarking that the United States government has a perfect right to express and act on the opinion that Mr. Crampton's further residence at Washington s unacceptable, said-"To act on it must necessarily give offence to the government of England; but retaliation does not as necessarily or as logically follow offence—and so, not-withstanding Mr. Dallas is packing up his portmanteau, we hope the British Cabinet will think twice before they send him away." Our contemporary expresses a strong hope that strict orders have been sent out to the admiral and all naval officers on our North American station to act with prudence and forbear-ance in the present critical state of affairs, and not to introduce naval asperities into questions which belong to the domain of diplomacy. We learnt on Thursday, from a reliable source, that unless our government arranges the dis-pute with President Pierce, Parliament will un-

questionably interfere.

But while the liberal News and the Ministerial journals are thus significantly temperate and considerate in style, the unofficial papers, as the Times and the Chronicle, continue their ndignation and blustering articles, and speak definitely and broadly as if they had the hole question on their own shoulders to settle. What these papers say is not of course to be esteemed of any great consequence in determining the course of the government, yet we give some extracts as a matter of curiosity, and as showing the tone of the political country.

From the Times, 6th. AN INDIGNATION ARTICLE.

Mr. Crampton Not Guilty—Mistake to Suppose that a Successor will be Appointed—Dallas to be Dismissed, etc.

The latest accounts from America seem to romise some respite from the ceaseless advance of the government in the path of discord and aggression. Mr. Crampton is indeed dismissed, but we are told that the act is no longer to be considered the first in a series of proceedings intended to force England to recede still further. and to humble herself before a rival whom no apologies could satisfy and no professions of good will conciliate.

The American press endeavors to persuade itself that England will be ready to appoint a successor in the place of Mr. Crampton, and suggests that the three consuls can be retained in their situations, by way of compromise. In the first of these views we apprehend that the writers considerably over-estimate the capability of the English Government and people. We will not, on the one hand, offer insult or offence; but on the other, we are not disposed tamely to submit to it. Those who endeavor to persuade themselves that we shall learn the dismissal of Crampton without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas are calculating upon an endurance totally in-consistent with the character of Englishmen. Did we believe that Mr. Crampton had really been guilty of any offence against the U. States there would need little pressure or remonstrance to induce us at once to remove him from the situation he would have dishonored; but, if an attempt be made to sacrifice him to the emergencies of local politics, we shall feel that his quarrel is our own, and certainly not pass it over without distinctly marking our sense of the indignity.

A BLUSTERING ARTICLE.

Do the Americans want War?—Splendid portunity for Using the Fleet-England

going to put up with any insults, dec.

Are we to be forced into a war with America? This is the question of the hour, even among those who are initiated into the mysteries of statecraft and able to read its "cypher." Our constancy and self-respect are indeed being

The recognition of Walker, and the threatened dismissal of Mr. Crampton-which would of course be followed by that of Mr. Dallas and a suspension of all diplomatic relations between the two countries-are steps which would imply a war at no very distant period, if they ald be regarded as serious. England and America are at this moment in a position coresponding to that of a gentleman insulted by a ruffian in the street. The gentleman, feeling the inferiority of his antagonist, practices a for-bearance, which by the other, and even by the by standers, becomes interpreted as cowardice. At last, the natural passions of the man get the better of the restraint he has imposed them, and by superior science, moral courage and endurance, he demolishes the pretentious rulgarian. We are not prepared to say that ingland is solely and entirely in the right in this matter, but only that she exhibits a superiority in her mode of treatment. In the affair of the enlistment, although the charges made by the United States officials against Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton are too ridiculous for belief, we did nevertheless lay ourselves open to much censure. A certain hypocrisy haracterised the whole of our correspon and conduct. We professed to have violated no law of the States, yet we virtually confessed to having done our utmost to effect a successful evasion.

On the Central American question, too, our proceedings have been marked by a large amount of hypocrisy. A violent sympathy for the people of the Mosquito country but im-perfectly masks our desire to keep a hold on territory which the Americans covet, and which they have been taught to consider as their future inheritance. It would have been more straightforward in us to have avowed our real motives-to have declared that we required some material guarantee for the integrity of any compact to preserve the highway across the Isthmus a neutral ground for all nations. There is good reason why we should feel un-easy on this score. If we were dealing with any settled government-even as experience has shown with that of Russia-we could place reliance upon the permanency of any system the Republicans and Americans can be awadeliberately inaugurated and ratified by treaties. Not so when we deal with the government of the United States, which is the mere creation of popular impulse, and which appears to degenerate on each new presidential elec-

tion. A treaty made in the most perfect good faith by the American statesmen of to-day might be virtually repudiated—at least cun-ningly and daringly evaded—by their succes-sors a few years hence. Therefore, our govern-ment would have a right, without offence, to retain in their hands some species of hostage or guarantee. "America for the Americans!" is the secret creed of the population of the Union. Shall breaches of faith—such, for instance, as that committed by Russia at the Sulina mouths of the Danube-be considered venial, even justifiable acts, if done in the name

of a political religion.

Thus far, the Americans might have a right to say that we had carried on with them our old diplomatic game—that we had played out a policy of pretexts and shame, accusing our eighbors, with Puritanical affectation, of the very vices we were committing ourselves. But from such a point to the last act of the President is a great leap utterly unjustified by the laws or the customs of nations. How can Mr. Pierce suppose it possible that Europe will look on calmly at such spoliation. For it is not with England, but with Europe, that America would have to wage war. Every maritime power of this continued power of this continent is more or less inter-ested in the question at issue; but the very right of States to their territories is also at stake. We seem transported back to the days of Rollo and his Norsemen, if mere buccaneers can seize at pleasure upon territory, and can receive from powerful neighbors the honors due to a legitimate government. This Walker s nothing more nor less than a pirate, yet his envoy is admitted on a footing with those of ancient and established nations, the very act of so admitting him being a declaration of defiance to France and England. If, then, the proceeding of the United States government is to be regarded as serious, it indicates a policy which must sooner or later end in war. Is it to be regarded as serious? We would answer, n itself, no; in its possible consequences, yes! It is a comedy got up for a purpose, which the slightest adverse incident might convert into a

We entirely agree with many of the most influential leaders of opinion in this country that it is our duty to act with the utmost forbearance —the more so that the English people have paid for a very magnificent fleet, which they would be very glad to have an opportunity of using, and that the French are by no means indisposed to try a fall with the Americans. It is not worth the while of the Americans—that to say, of the President's government and the floating masses of the population, as dis-tinguished from the staid, sober and settled portion of the paople—to reflect whether it is likely that England will put up with such gross insults, even although she may perfectly well know that they are mere electioneering tricks? Within reasonable limits our countrymen are not squeamish on such points, as our electioneering annals attest. Those limits, however, are passed when, in order to gain a triumph over an opponent, the bonds of union between States, and the laws of honor which render treaties valuable are set at naught and trampled inder foot. Let the Americans know, above all things, that we do not desire war; but let them also know that we shall not shrink from it! Let it even be permitted to transpire that large classes of the population are so dissatisfied with the attitude we took in the Russian struggle, as even to desire an opportunity of avenging our honor. Let them also be made aware that if our statesmen exhibit forbearance, even under these recent insults, the indignation of the public may find a voice in Parliament too powerful for ministers to resist, and that what has been begun by Mr. Pierce in pure political licentiousness may ere long end in

some tragical catastrophe. OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS. The French journals received by the America are very sparing of comments on the re-ception of Padre Vijil and the anticipated dismissal of Mr. Crampton. The Pays, the Siecle, the Assemblee Nationale and the Patrie, publish the news, with a few remarks, translated

from the London journals. tion of the Minister of Nicaragua is a new and indiscreet step of the North Americans in Central America at the very moment when they pretend to interdict any attempt to establish the sovereignty of England there. It is not as yet an annexation, but it is certain to happen at some not very remote period. The treaty with England cannot exactly be said to be violated, and the English government is not, therefore, under the necessity of making a casus belli of this new incident. In the meanime the British Minister at Washington is about to be dismissed; his government will refuse to disavow him and to send another in his place, and the diplomatic intercourse between the two nations will be suspended. Yet, notwithstanding all those alarming indications, the merchants of the two countries quietly and regularly continue their transactions with the greatest confidence in the ultimate preserva-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The great and esteemed Lombard street Samuel Gurney, we observe, has just died at the age of 71 years. He was at head of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., whose bills are well known as of the highest credit in the United States. Mr. Gurney was member of the society of Friends, and brother of the eminent Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, whose acts of beneficence, so far as they involved money expenditure, were at the expense of this her brother, whose fortune was colossal.

The Gazette notifies the promotion of Major General Sir W. Codrington to the brevet rank of Lieutenant General. The Gazette also contains a list of officers promoted to the brevet ranks of lieutenant colonel and major. Mrs. L. Wilson, Clapham Common, died

ately, aged 83, leaving £15,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The prospects of the harvest remain favora ble, and many persons are already calculating on an unusually large yield.

SPAIN. A Madrid letter of the 27th ult., says: "The committee charged to investigate the conduct of the ex-Queen Christiana is about to present its report; it will leave to the Cortes themselves to decide whether or not her majesty shall be mpeached."

A recent letter says: "Several cabinet councils have been lately held to decide definitely what shall be done with respect to Mexico. There is every reason to believe that war will e declared against that Republic if it should not give just satisfaction, by retracting what it has done with regard to the Spanish Convention. It is reported that a new regulation of the debt is intended, but nothing either on that question or on the one relative to English coupons has been decided.

The Russian Government has appointed (the Court of Pekin having given its consent) a Charge d'Affaires at the Government of the Celestial Empire, in the place of a simple Consul at Canton. Baron Solvinski, a celebrated Chinese scholar, has been chosen for this post. He will reside one part of the year at Macao, and the other at Canton. Three new Consuls have also been appointed.

The New York Herald gives it up. More Folly,-All around we hear of ratification meetings of the Republicans, and reoicings, fireworks, &c., in honor of Fremont. In the course of the next month it looks as though a hundred thousand dollars would be spent in gunpowder and flummery. All this is mere folly and nonsense. As things look now, Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course. If kened to a sense of their forlorn condition and ridiculous chances, let them unite for a grand movement; otherwise the game is lost, and the less powder they burn, and the less noise they make, the better will it be. From the Washington Union.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance. We publish below the letter of the committee ppointed to notify Mr. Buchanan of his nomiation to the Presidency, and Mr. Buchanan's reply. The letter of Mr. Buchapan is characerized by all the directness, clearness, and rankness which have ever distinguished him as a statesman. He leaves nothing to inference or implication as to his position, but adopts and endorses fully and heartily the platform of principles on which he was nominated. In the event of his election, he stands pledged to make those principles the rule of his administrative policy and action. With such guarantees for the faithful maintenance of Democratic doctrines as we have in his endorsement of the platform, and in his long public career, in which he has proved true to every promise, and in his unexceptionable private life, in which strict integrity and exemplary virtue have been conspicuous, the Democratic party enter upon the canvass with entire confidence of success and of a glorious future for the party and the country:

LANCASTER, June 13 1856 SIR: The National Convention of the Demoeratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the convention to

convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the chief magistracy of the Union imposes.

The convention, founding their action upon

the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The convention feel assured, in tendering you this signal proof of the respect and esteem f your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distin-guished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic will give a moral guarantee to the country that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that the tumults of faction will e stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely out inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your ountrymen will enable you to give effect to

nd secure the prosperity of our people. While we offer to the country our sincere ongratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of your ellow-citizens.

JOHN E. WARD, HARRY HIBBARD. W. B. LAWRENCE, A. G. BROWN, JNO. L. MANNING, JOHN FORSYTH, W. PRESTON, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to ack ledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this, the highest political honor on earth-an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to estow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have care fully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that, in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife preserve peace and friendship with foreign na tions, and promote the best interests of the republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely ay that I accept in the same spirit the resolu ions constituting the platform of principles rected by the convention. To this platform intend to confine myself throughout the can vass, believing that I have no right, as the canlidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different

ssues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall, therefore, confine myself to the two topics now most prominently. pefore the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in

the sentiments expressed by the convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No rance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens will be speedily rebuked by free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation of the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affecions from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and, judging from its present charcter, I think we may safely anticipate that it s rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, hall decide for themselves whether slavery

shall or shall not exist within their limits. The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary princiole of self-government; declaring it to be "the rue intent and meaning of this act not to legisonly to the Constitution of the United States."

and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if
During its this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the im-pression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability a ways command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust ag-gression, and in favor of the maintenance of

overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the His nomination is a guaranty to the country peace, friendship, and mutual confidence which of an administratian of the Constitution in its prevailed in the good old time among the dif-ferent members of the confederacy? Its char-acter is strictly national, and it therefore as-serts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is every- Union in bosoms where those sentiments had where the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly overwhelming majority in the Keystone State: a dreaded by the Father of his Country. From majority demanded by her numerical power, its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preerve. A conviction of these truths has in- of the States. Her gallant sons will rally from duced many of the purest, the ablest, and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and banner to the breeze, bearing upon it the inextinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the chanan, our country and the Constitution; and Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but onciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony mong the sister States which prevailed befor this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Le

he members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic con-cerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of mon interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished. In regard to our foreign policy, to which you ave referred in your communication, it is juite impossible for any human foreknowledge prescribe positive rules in advance to regu ate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our vaious and ever-changing relations with foreign owers. The federal government must of nessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; Democratic principles, so as to render indisso-luble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our Confederacy of the United States and the judgment of pos-

terity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the princi-ple of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the executive chair, I

shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy, as well as our most imperative duty; but, at the same time. I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national honor must be preserved at all hazards

and at any sacrifice. Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly mplore His continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishent we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful while enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been youchsafed to any

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon, John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown,

John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker, and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

From the Pittsburg Post.

We publish below the speech made by Mr. Dawson in the National Convention when the comination of Mr. Buchanan was secured. It was received, as we know from personal observation, with enthusiastic applause, and will be pronounced by all, when read, most admirably adapted to the place and the occasion. He has a high national reputation, and has, with others, in this instance, exerted all the weight of his influence to secure the nomination of Pennsylvania's candidate. It was fit and proper that he should speak for our State when success form a Constitution and State Government was was achieved. He did so as follows:

Remarks of Hon. John L. Dawson. The Hon, John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania,

Mr. PRESIDENT: The venerable chairman of our delegation, Governor Porter, not much ac customed to public speaking, has devolved party founded on religious or political intole- upon me the duty of expressing our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon our State in the selection of its distinguished citizen as the nominee of this Convention. [Great applause.] We are more than gratified that the time has arrived in the deliberations of this body when the sacrifice of personal preferences and predilections becomes a virtue. Ardent attachment to distinguished, able and welltried leaders is a noble characteristic of our people, and is only to be waived at the call of atriotism and necessity. [Cheers.] In this case that harmony and unanimity which is essential to our action and the surest harbingers of success, has generously secured this surrender. The chiefs of the Democracy present, many honored names, either of whom would worthill have supported the banner upon which are inscribed the principle to which we own allegiance. That banner now reared to be borne by the distinguished son of our own State, [cheers,] the far beaming effulgence of its legend will penetrate the remotest retreats of the land, and quickly rally around it an invincible host filled with the high enthusiasm inspired by a great cause, and by the memory of former triumphs and glories. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Buchanan is a man upon whom all car unite, and in doing so there is no expectation that there will be any withdrawal of the confidence or admiration of those whom we pass by. There is not a heart in the convention that does not glow with full and grateful re-There is not a heart in the convention ate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to | cognition of the eminent services to the Demoexclude it therefrom, but to leave the people cratic party of Cass, Hunter, Douglas, Bright thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their Pierce and others, whose names have been domestic institutions in their own way, subject | mentioned. The first is indeed a mighty name which was long since voluntarily withdrawn This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain interest will forever brighten the pages of and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that, after a Territory shall have entered the Union | chivalric son of old Virginia: he has been and become a State, no constitutional power nurtured in the school of her sages, who laid would then exist which could prevent it from the foundation and shaped the superstructure Mesars. BRODHEAD, DOUGLAS, and HALE, spoke

either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if

of the confederacy. [Applause.] The clear-sighted boldness, the skilful battle for the right that has marked the public career of Douglas, would have made him a gallant leader in the

would have made him a gallant leader in the contest whom we should all have delighted to fol-low; [renewed applause,] while in Bright we recognise those high qualities that mark the rising statesman of the west, and see in him the true representative of her gigantic and advancing power. [Deafening shouts of applause.]
The administration of General Pierce re

constitution, to the principles and policy of the Democratic party, we say in a spirit o justice, "well done good and faithful servant." As Pennsylvanians, the representatives on this floor of a State which in all the elements of greatness we claim, in a spirit of patriotic at onorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of one of the old thirteen, we are proud that the achment, as inferior to none in the Union the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to her the well merited and distinguished honor. begun to smoulder. He will receive a large and victory as certain as that which attended the American arms upon the immortal battle fields of our national history, will brighten in letters of living light upon its broad and ample folds, as it will wave so gracefully and gallantly in triumph over the land. [Hearty and long con-

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE was not in session on Saturday, be twenty-first instant. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, several po-

tical speeches were made. Mr. OLFAX, of Indiana, spoke in condemnation of the laws of the Legislature of Kansas. Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, defended the State of Massachusetts from general and specific assau'ts.

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, spoke in condemna ion of the Democratic platform and candidate, and eulogised Mr. Fillmore; and Mr. WASHBURN. of Maine, spoke against slavery extension and in support of Colonel Fremont for the Presidency.

IN THE SENATE, on the twenty-third instant, Mr. Tooms gave notice of his intention to introduce at an early day a bill for the pacification of Kansas-to take the census of the territory of Kansas. to protect the exercise of the elective franchise and to provide for the calling of a convention to form a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, made a speech

in defence of the domestic policy of that State. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a bill author rizing the President of the United States to cause the Southern boundary of Kausas to be surveyed and marked was passed.

The bill to authorize the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government was debated, but not acted upon, and the House ad-

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday, the 24th instant Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, as follows:

the said ship Resolute, with all her armaments, equipments, and the property on board when she arrived in the United States, and which has been preserved in good condition, to be purchased of her present owners, and that he send the said ship with everything pertaining to ber as aforesaid, after being fully repaired and equipped at one of the navy yards of the United States, back to England, under control of the Secretary of the Navy with a request to her Majesty's Government that the United States may be allowed to restore the said ship Resolute to her Majesty's service.

Mr. GEYER introduced a bill supplementary to An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and to provide for the faithfull execution of said act in the Territory of Kansas ac cording to the true intent and meaning thereof.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. HUNTER addressed the Senate in reply to certain assaults of Mr. Sumner on the State of Virginia. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES the bill to

establish awo additional land districts in Minne sota and the bill explanatory of the act to establish additional land districts in the same territory, were course, varying according to the demand and The bill to authorize the people of Oregon to

debated, but not finally acted upon. IN THE SENATE, on the 25th instant, Mr. WIL-

son presented a memorial from the Emigrant Aid Society, complaining that it was misrepresented in the report of the committee on territories, in structure of the committee on territories, in a structure of the committee on territories. the Kansas affairs, and asking to be indemnified for losses occasioned by recent disturbances in the salt water region, in broad view of Hampton that territory. The memorial was referred to the Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and with an committee on claims.

Mr. FOSTER made a speech against the Kansas Nebraska bill, and taking occassion to defend Professor Silliman and others, who have furnished emigrants with Sharpe's rifles, and arguing in favor of excluding slavery from all the territories. Point Comtort any season is almost unknown; for On motion of Mr. Weller, the bill to admit health, indeed, it rivals the most secluded retreat Kansas into the Union, together with all the pending amendments, was committed to the committce on territories, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill to establish two additional land districts in the territory of Kansas was laid on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. Grow contended that the people of Kansas should thus be gratified, in order to be relieved from what he designated the tyranny of the Ter itorial code of laws. Mr. Smith of Tennessee counselled harmony.

and expressed his preference for the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Toombs. Mr. Dunn earnestly contended that the bill ought to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to a full and fair discussion.

Mr. Grow rejoined, by saying such a reference would kill the bill. Without further action upon it, the House considered a bill to construct a road in the territory of Minnesota; and having passed it, adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, on the 26th instant, the joint resolution of Mr. Adams, fixing the 28th of July as the day for the adjournment, sine die, of the two Houses, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. SEWARD opposed the resolution, on th ground that sufficient time would not be allowed for the transaction of all the important public business.

in favor of the proposition, which was finally

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Juliciary to examine the laws regulating the sucession to the Presidency in case of the death of the Resident and Vice President; and in case they deem any further legislation on the subject cessary, to report by bill or otherwise.

An amendment to the roles was adopted, naking it the duty of the Chair to call Senators quires no eulogium from me. True to the to order whenever they may violate parliamentary

> A bill was passed for the construction of a military road from some point in the State of Missouri, via Salt Lake City, to Carson Valley settlement, on the frontier of California; and for the establishment of military posts and the sinking of wells thereupon; and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill to idmit Kansas into the Union as a State, with the Topeka Constitution was taken up.

Mr. Dunn suggested that the bill, instead of being committed to the Committee of the Who'e on the state of the Union, as he psoposed on Wednesday, should remain before the House, and ample opportunity afforded for debate and amend ment. He said explicitly that he could not vote for the bill in its present shape. He wanted the measure secured, but certainly not in the revolutionary form contemplated.

Mr. Stephens argued in favor of sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, saying the majority could bring it before the House at any time. But this

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, opposed, remarking that such a reference would be equivalent to the

Mr. HAVEN said that, under all the circum stances, he was against the bill, unless it shall be essentially modified. He thought action thereou even now to be premature. The House should first have the report of the select committee on Kansas affairs, in order to determine the sources of the present disorders in that territory. He would favor no extreme measure, but wanted to meet the question on the broad basis of fact, governing his conduct without reference to either North or South.

Mr. Grow gave notice that he will, on Saturday, move the previous question on the bill

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the Teritories, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, providing a penalty of \$500 and imprisonment of not less than two or more than five years.

Mr. MORRILL said that there was but one disentient voice in the committee; and that the only difficulty was as to the power to legislate upon this subject. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After the consideration of business relating to

he Territories-such as the construction of roads and the erection of public buildings, land offices, etc.-the House adjourned. IN THE SENATE, June 27, several bills were passed, including those from the House authorizing the President of the United States to cause

the Southern boundary of Kansas to be surveyed and marked and to establish two addit one land districts in Minnesota territory.

A me-sage was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon. Thomas H. Bayly; whereupon, Mr. Mason delivered a enlogy on the

public and private character of the deceased. He offered resolutions of condo ence and respect. He was followed by Messrs. Cass and SEWARD n similar terms; when the resolutions were

ananimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the death of the Hon. Thomas HENRY BAYLY, a member from the State of Virginia, was announced by Mr. Be it enacted, \$c., That the President of the United MILLSON, who was followed by Messrs. Goode, of

> occasions, were passed unanimously, and the House adjourned. THE PEOPLES' NEW EDITION. N PRESS, and will be published immediately,

> Ohio. The resolutions of respect usual on such

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